THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 101

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September	1867.
1st Kheshvan, 30th October	"
1st Kislev, 28th November	"
1st Tebet, 27th December	"
1st Shebat, 25th January	1868.
1st Adar, 24th February	"
1st Nisan, 24th March	"
1st Eyar, 23d April	"
1st Sivan, 23d May	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June	"
1st Ab, 20th July	"
1st Elul, 18th August	"
Ash Wednesday, 19th February	1868.
Monday Thursday, 9th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 21st May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	

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1867.

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HAMILTON, No. 289. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

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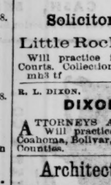

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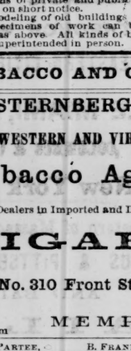

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Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Gabriel Choate, on the 1st day of November, 1867, and registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 52, pages 214, 215 and 216, to secure a certain note as therein described, I will, on the

Seventeenth day of December, 1867,

Between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p.m. at the southwest corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract of land containing 51½ acres, situate in Shelby county, Tennessee, and described as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of a 20 acre grant of the State of Tennessee to Charles D. McLean, thence south 80 deg. west 101 poles 10 links to a stake, gum, oak and hickory pointers in the south bound. thence north 1 deg. west 80 poles 0 links to a stake, two gums and dogwood pointers, thence north 89 deg. east 102 poles to a stake in the east boundary, white oak pointer, thence south 1 deg. east 80 poles and 3 links to the beginning—the same being sub-division No. 2 of J. H. Bateman's survey of said tract.

The right of redemption is waived, and the title believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee. I. M. HILL, Trustee.
Ayres & Randolph, Attorneys.
November 15, 1867. nov15 tds

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN RITE, AGAIN.

Our Missouri Brethren have permitted themselves to be deluded into declaring that the American so-called Rite, in eleven degrees, is "the only legitimate Rite of Freemasonry." They have been led into a most egregious error. It is not a "Rite" at all. It is not a system at all. It is not under one government, nor is there any regular gradation of the degrees. There is no law requiring a person to have the "cryptic" degrees before he can receive those of the Commandery. No one can say which are to be deemed the highest of the degrees. There are four sets of them, each independent of the other, and each having a grand body to govern it.

The Templar degree is wholly different from the English, Scottish and Irish Ten plar degrees, and from that worked in Pennsylvania. It was invented by WEBB. The Red Cross was made by him out of the 15th and 16th of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. The Mark Master and Most Excellent Master were made by him out-and-out. So was what there is of the Past Master. The Royal Arch degree was made about 1755, with the help of RAMSEY's Royal Arch; but the Missouri Brethren must not imagine that they have the original Degree. WEBB re-vamped it, and made it totally different, and the Council Degrees originated about 1780, nobody knows where, except that the Deputy Inspectors of the Scottish Rite had and gave them. Why do not the followers of BRO. GOURLEY take in the Super-Excellent Master also? It is quite as legitimate Masonry as the rest.

"The only legitimate Rite of Freemasonry!" Really this is going rather too far. Do these Brethren suppose that the United States are the whole Masonic world, or that nobody knows enough to expose their ridiculous pretensions? It is bad enough to have continually plundered the Rite of Perfection, taking what they wanted of its ceremonial and lectures, and using *its* instruction as a pretended commentary on the three degrees, in which there is little or no text for the huge superstructure; but it is rather a rash experiment to venture upon, to undertake to make those who do not read believe that Scottish Masonry "reveals the secrets" of degrees borrowed from itself, and is more modern than they.

Dr. OLIVER says: "In many Lodges of our own country, the Royal Arch is conferred as a *fifth* degree, the five being the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master and Royal Arch; although in reality the grades are Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Mark Master, Master Mason, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch. In Ireland they stand, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master, Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch." "Few of our Lodges," he says, "practice Mark Masonry, which indeed is unsanctioned by the Grand Lodge."

Now we do not know when degree of Rose Croix was established. The Royal Order of Heredom of Scotland we know to be very ancient. It claims to have been established in 1314 by ROBERT BRUCE. We do not know when the Kadosh degree was created. We *do* know that the Rite of Perfection, in twenty-five degrees, was worked in 1758; and it is of course quite certain that it must have required many years to establish so many degrees, and gather them into a Rite. We do not know when the Royal Arch of SOLOMON or ENOCH, and the Degree of Perfection were established, or the Knights of the East, or the Princes of Jerusalem. They are a very little younger, and may be older than the Master's degree, which in 1717 and for many years after, was not given to the body of the Fraternity, but only to Masters elect, and in Grand Lodge. BRO. DR. OLIVER says, "The Master's degree, in the early part of the past century, was not conferred indiscriminately, as it is now. By the old charges, it was only necessary that a Brother should be a Fellow-Craft, to be eligible to the office of Warden or Master, and the office degree qualified a noble Brother for the Grand Mastership of England: *indeed no one was called a Master Mason, till he had become the Master of his Lodge.*"

In the Revelations of a Square, he says: "In ancient times the E. A. P. degree *was alone prevalent amongst the generality of our Lodges*, for no Brother could be *passed* and *raised* except in the Grand Lodge, and few availed themselves of the privilege. Hence they had only one sign, one token and one word."

It is a long step from all this to the making it necessary that one should have *eleven* degrees, before he shall take any of the degrees of a Rite which knows nothing at all about the rest of them.

By what right does any body of so-called Knight Templars forbid its members to be present or assist in conferring the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite on any one who is not himself a Templar? It is to order them to disobey the laws of another order into which they have voluntarily entered, to refuse to obey a peremptory summons, in compliance with their solemn vows of obedience, or to leave an assembly of the order without permission, and so become liable to expulsion. By what right does a Grand Commandery of one order undertake to say what its members shall or shall not do as members of another and independent order? It is a singular stretch of arrogant insolence in them to pronounce by this law, that such other order has no *right* to confer its degrees on those who have not received the degree of Templar, and to not only encourage, but *compel* insubordination and rebellion in its bosom. For if they consider the degrees of the A.·. and A.·. Rite unfit to be taken, why do they not prohibit its members from taking them at all. Certainly it is not for them to say what shall be the prerequisites required by that Rite and its authorities, to the reception of its degrees. It rather seems that they deem them so high and exalted that no body but a Templar is worthy to take them: but the truth is, that the purpose is to compel Master Masons, first to buy for and receive those of Royal Arch Masonry and Templarism; and then to pretend that their obligations as Templars are paramount to those as Kadoshim and Princes of the Royal Secret.

How were they induced to enact such a law? We know that only a very small number among them had received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. They could therefore lawfully know nothing about them. Did any one of them had received them violate his obligations by disclosing the secrets, and libelling the Rite?

Suppose the Grand Chapter and Grand Council follow suit, and then a Grand Consistory of Missouri prohibits those of its obedience from being present at the conferring of the Royal Arch, Select Master or Templar Degree on any person not a Prince of the Royal Secret? You cannot even *advise* a man to take any degree in Masonry, and still less *peremptorily* him to do it; and yet here is a body of Masons pretending to be respectable, that undertakes to *force* Master Masons to pay for and receive its degrees, before he shall take those of another Rite, whether he *wants* their degrees or not. Is the object *to make money, or do they fear that those who receive the degrees of the A.·. & A.·. Rite will prefer them to theirs, and value them more.* If we had *said* that, they would with justice have denounced us for it; and now they themselves confess it. They fear that the success of the A.·. & A.·. Rite will *injure* Templar Masonry. Why? It must be because it is intrinsically more worthy of the devotion and study of an intelligent man. There can be no other reason. We will not say what we think of such an enactment; but we *shall* say this, that if the authorities of the A.·. & A.·. Rite had made it a law that no one should assist in conferring the Templar Degree on any one not already Prince of the Royal Secret, the Masonic world would be justified in declaring with unanimous accord their action to be arrogant, if not indecent in the extreme.

We shall take occasion to show, at our leisure, *and by documents whose authenticity cannot be disputed*, what *was* the origin of English and American Templarism. We are of that Christian and non-Masonic Order; but we never assumed an obligation to falsify the facts of history, or to pretend that we had the right, because we have the two degrees which it confers, to demand admission into a body of REAL Templars anywhere in the world. We have not wished for this controversy, and have endeavored to avoid it. But if the State Grand Commandery of Missouri, legislating without the knowledge of the Grand body for the United States, or of its Grand Master, will insist on having the fraudulent pretences of the Order exposed, so be it? What *right* has a subordinate body to engage in legislation so ridiculous, and to commit the order everywhere to the support of its absurdities and follies? It has followed an *ignis fatuus*, and got itself into a controversy, in which only disgrace awaits it, by following the counsels of a young Mason, far wiser than his elders, in his own conceit, and whose arguments are broad, bold assertions, with which the facts of history are in irreconcilable antagonism.

The Red Cross and Templar Degrees went to England from France. The former was stolen from the 15th and 16th Degrees of the Rite of Perfection, by WEBB; the latter was originally the Kadosh adopted and worked by bodies of Dermott Masons, and afterwards taken possession of by those of the obedience of the legitimate Grand Lodge of England, and altered, so as to conceal, if possible, its origin. There is not one particle or scintilla of evidence that English and American *Templar* "Masonry" had any other origin; and the whole tale about "immemori Encampments of Baldwyn" is simple rigmarole. The first charters for Encampments of Masonic Templars in England were issued by the spurious Grand Lodge of Dermott, at York; and those so chartered called themselves, (for they were honest, then) "Kadosh-Templars" and "Templars of Heredom." So also the Royal Arch came from RAMSEY. As to the Mark and Most Excellent, they stand on precisely the same footing as the Mark, Ark and Link, the Mediterranean Pass, the Knights of the Christian Mark, Super-Excellent Master, and others, which have just the same claim to legitimacy and antiquity that they have,—that is, none at all. The *American* "Templar Masonry" is *sui generis*, "none but itself its parallel;" out-and-out the work and invention of WEBB; and for it to talk about antiquity and innovations is the very sublimity of impudence.

From the Lectures of the A. & A. Rite.

The more dangerous and terrible the ancient initiations, the more they were efficacious; wherefore the world then had men to govern and instruct it. The Sacerdotal Art and the Royal Art consisted chiefly in trials of the courage, discretion and will of the neophyte. It was a novitiate like that of the priests now so unpopular under the name of Jesuits, and who would again govern the world, if they had a truly wise and intelligent head.

The Candidate, in the ancient initiations, surrendered without reservation his life and liberty to the Masters of the Temples of Thebes or of Memphis; he advanced resolutely amid innumerable terrors, that might well lead him to suppose that it was intended to take his life. He passed through fire, swam torrents of dark and foaming water, was suspended by frail ropes over bottomless gulfs. Was not this blind obedience, in the fullest sense of the word? To surrender one's liberty for the moment, in order to attain a glorious emancipation, is not this the most perfect exercise of liberty itself? This is what those have had to do, what those have always done, who have aspired to the Holy Empire of Magical Omnipotence. The disciples of Pythagoras imposed on themselves a complete speechlessness for many years; and even the followers of Epicurus only learned the sovereignty of pleasure, by a self-imposed sobriety and calculated temperance. Life is a warfare, in which one must prove himself a man to ascend in rank. Force is not given. It must be seized.

The intellectual and social chaos, in the midst of which we perish, has for its cause the neglect of initiation, of its tests and its mysteries. Men, in whom zeal overpowered knowledge, have believed in the primitive and absolute equality of men. The essential law of nature, that of initiation by labors, and of dangerous, toilsome and voluntary progress, has been fatally disowned. Masonry, like Catholicism, has had its deserters. The result is the Level of Steel, substituted for the intellectual and symbolic Level. To preach equality to that which is below, without teaching it how to rise, is to pledge yourself to descend. To rebuild society, shattered and decayed, we must re-establish Hierarchy and Initiation. The task is difficult and arduous, but as the intelligence of the world sees the necessity of undertaking it.

The Masters of the Science have never satisfied the curiosity of any one. The Sibyls burned their books, when Tarquin refused to estimate their full value; and the Grand Master was silent, when asked for proofs of his divine mission; Agrippa died of destitution rather than obey those who demanded of him a horoscope. By and by, proofs of the Science to those who doubt the reality of the Science, is to imitate the unworthy, to profane the gold of the Sanctuary, to deserve excommunication by the Sages, and the death of those who reveal the mysteries.

CONDENSED DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE, BY H. CLAY KING, ESQ.

JACKSON, NOVEMBER TERM, 1867.

Cleaves vs. Smith. From Memphis Chancery.

FACTS: In 1858 Sarah Green, a feme covert, by next friend, filed a bill enjoining the defendant, the Sheriff of Shelby county, from selling certain slaves levied on by him under ex-cutions in his hands against her husband, she claiming the same as her separate estate. The executed an injunction bond with Cleaves, the plaintiff in error, as her surety. The injunction was conditioned to prosecute her suit with effect, or to have said slaves forthcoming subject to the decree to be rendered in the cause. In 1861, there was a decree subjecting the slaves to the payment of the execution debt, ordering the payment of the amount thereof into the office of the Clerk, in thirty days, and on failure thereof that the slaves be delivered up to the Clerk on demand for sale. From which decree an appeal was taken to this Court, where, at the April term, 1861, the same was affirmed, and remanded for execution. On the 5th of July, 1861, the *procedendo* was filed in the cause in the Court below, but no further order was made therein until 1866. After the filing of the *procedendo*, and in 1861 or 1862, the surety Cleaves, having the control of the slaves, took them to Memphis, and offered to deliver them to the Clerk, in obedience to the decree of this Court, but the Clerk declined to receive them, as no order had been made in the cause after the *procedendo*. The slaves remained in the possession of Cleaves until they were emancipated in 1865, by the fundamental law of the land. In June, 1866, the Memphis Chancery Court, R. J. Morgan, Special Judge, pronounced a decree against the surety in the injunction bond, Cleaves, for the amount of the penalty thereof, from which he has appealed to this Court.

HELD: 1. A surety in an injunction bond cannot be held liable beyond the terms and conditions of the bond.

2. The slaves remaining in the possession of Cleaves undisposed of, and subject to the orders of the Chancellor, until emancipated by law, were, during that time, in a legal point of view, *in custodia legis*.

3. And, being so held, there was not nor could be, a breach of the bond, until a demand was made of the slaves under decree of Court.

4. There was no breach of the bond under the decree of 1866, nor could there be any after the emancipation of the slaves by public law in 1865, under the general rule that if a bond, or obligation, be upon a condition possible at the time it was made, but which afterwards becomes impossible by the act of God, or of law, or of the obligee, the condition is saved.

Besides, the surety had done all he could do towards the performance of the conditions of the bond, under the decree of this Court, by offering the slaves to the Clerk.—Mosely vs. Baker, 2 Sneed, 362.

Nail vs. Nevell. From Obion Circuit Court. Motion for Writ of Habere Facias in the Supreme Court.

Plaintiff recovered in ejectment in Court below. The judgment below did not on its face describe the land recovered, but referred to the declaration for description. On appeal, the judgment below was affirmed in this Court. The record and papers in the inferior court being destroyed by fire, the plaintiff moved this Court to award a writ of *habere facias*, on affidavits describing the land.

HELD: That the cause being ended, this Court will not supply the lost record, but leave the clerical duty of issuing the writ to the Clerk of this Court, upon the application and information of the plaintiff, who acts on his peril, as to the description of the land.

JACKSON, SPECIAL NOVEMBER TERM, 1867.

Memphis Freighting Company vs. Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis. From Shelby Circuit.

FACTS: The plaintiffs were incorporated by the Legislature in 1866, with privileges of loading and unloading goods, cotton, etc., on or from steamboats and watercraft at the port of Memphis; and for the purpose of carrying on said business, the company was granted the right and privilege of erecting upon the summit of the east bank of the Mississippi river, in the city of Memphis, and between Poplar and Real streets, such sheds, railroad tracks, engines, and other equipments, as may be necessary to the prosecution of their business. In 1830, John Overton, the proprietor, dedicated the same ground to the use of the public as a promenade, which has been so used ever since under the control of the city authorities. It was provided in the charter of the Freighting Company that they were authorized to appropriate so much of the promenade as may be necessary for their business upon the payment of the damages to be assessed for the appropriation; and this petition was filed for such condemnation.

HELD: 1. The railways intended to be erected by the defendants are not designed for public travel, but simply as a means to the prosecution of the business of freighting under the charter.

2. The enterprise contemplated in the charter is purely a private one, giving the corporation superior advantages over private individuals, and is not such as was contemplated in section 1925, chapter 16, Code.

3. That to authorize the taking of private property by an act of the Legislature the same must be for a public use. To constitute a public use, the use must be for the advantage of the public at large, a public necessity, and must be compulsory. Everything short of this is a public convenience which will not justify the exercise of the high fundamental law of the land. In June, 1866, the Memphis Chancery Court, R. J. Morgan, Special Judge, pronounced a decree against the surety in the injunction bond, Cleaves, for the amount of the penalty thereof, from which he has appealed to this Court.

HELD: 1. A surety in an injunction bond cannot be held liable beyond the terms and conditions of the bond.

2. The slaves remaining in the possession of Cleaves undisposed of, and subject to the orders of the Chancellor, until emancipated by law, were, during that time, in a legal point of view, *in custodia legis*.

3. And, being so held, there was not nor could be, a breach of the bond, until a demand was made of the slaves under decree of Court.

4. There was no breach of the bond under the decree of 1866, nor could there be any after the emancipation of the slaves by public law in 1865, under the general rule that if a bond, or obligation, be upon a condition possible at the time it was made, but which afterwards becomes impossible by the act of God, or of law, or of the obligee, the condition is saved.

Besides, the surety had done all he could do towards the performance of the conditions of the bond, under the decree of this Court, by offering the slaves to the Clerk.—Mosely vs. Baker, 2 Sneed, 362.

COTTON—COMMISSION.

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sep18 3m—se24

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PREMIUM COTTON GIN, manufactured by W. G. Clemmons, Brown & Co.
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THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.
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WINTER GOODS AT COST!
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HOWELL, WOOD & CO., 332 Main Street.
This is a positive fact. Call early and secure Bargains.
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ARE NOT SELLING OUT, BUT INTEND to remain here in business. They have but
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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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SATURDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 30, 1867

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HARRY BEEK, Local Editor.
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JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier and Business Manager.

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A Government of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

Loyalty to the Union of the States: Fidelity to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

Resistance to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

No Establishments of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

Strict subordination of the Military to the Civil Power.

No standing armies of States in time of peace.

Restoration of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the Past, oblivion of offences; for the Present and Future, Union, Peace, Law and Order.

Perpetual assurance to all freemen of the African race, of all the civil rights of freemen.

No Repudiation, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

No revival of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, and restore the old land-marks of the Government.

No legislation to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

Whatever is Just; whatever is Right; whatever is of good repute, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the Appeal, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "The Appeal," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: Editors of the Appeal, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

KNAVES ALL.

There have been much speculation, and difference of opinion among our people, as to the course that would be pursued by the Jacobin majority in that disreputable body that pretends to be the Fortieth Congress of the United States. The organs of these bold bad men, and especially that mischievous journal, the New York *Tribune*, have continually asserted that the *people* were in favour of the Reconstruction impolicy of Congress; and have justified all their outrages by claiming that the will of the people was their real author. "The people willis this," and "the people willis that;" "Andrew Johnson is resisting the will of the people;" "the people have resolved that the right to vote shall be common to all loyal men;"—the changes have been rung upon these assertions, even to nausea; and General Grant insolently told the President that the will of the people was the law of the land.

Naturally, after the People, in Connecticut and California, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in New Jersey and New York, had unmistakeably pronounced their condemnation of the abomination of reconstruction by negro suffrage, it was supposed to be barely possible that, with some little regard for consistency, the Jacobin leaders and journals would be ashamed any further to pursue a line of policy so emphatically condemned by the people under whose authority and as whose agents they pretended to be acting. But there never was a demagogue who was not utterly devoid of political principle and common honesty; nor one who would not, if he dared and felt strong enough, set utterly at naught the popular will, whenever it ran counter to his wishes, interests or ambition: and there never will be one who will not value and care for the people merely as tools to be used.

It was thought by many, also, that the results of the late elections would *alarm* the Jacobin leaders, and compel them to forego the maddest of their purposes and the most rascally of their plans, lest the people should, with a just indignation, dismiss them from public employment forever. It was believed that they would, by a pretended moderation, and an apparent yielding to the popular will, endeavour to regain the people's favour. It was thought that they would abandon their projects of impeachment, suspension from office of the President, confiscation and universal negro suffrage.

But we thought that they saw in a retreat, how skilfully soever conducted, their sure and swift ruin. The Revolutionary party that takes a step backward, is lost. It loses its prestige and its moral power, and is despised as being in the aggregate what a coward is in the particular. To give ground was certain ruin. To dare all, could be no *more* than ruin; and we believed that they would see in audacity their only salvation. It is the Long Parliament against Charles I, and the National Assembly against Louis XVI.

It was supposed that they might perhaps relucat at permitting the test oath prescribed by their legislation to be falsely taken under their very noses; that they would *feel* that they would by that become accomplices in a crime; and that they would promptly order the arrest and trial of any one who might, in taking that oath, forswear himself. But we know, even with our superficial knowledge of history, that no party ever stickled at any thing that would increase its strength, and help to give it a longer lease of power. To every faction, perjury thus serving its purpose, is laudable.

We were right. "The temper and conduct," it has been truly said, "of the dominant party betrays the same reckless and unscrupulous partisanship, which have already characterized previous sessions of this body."

At the July session of Congress, the delegates from the State of Kentucky, elected by overwhelming majorities, in a full vote of the entire white population, were excluded upon trumped-up pretences that they had been rebel sympathizers at an early period of the war—the real motive, as all knew, being that they were Conservatives. Those members are still excluded from the deliberations of the House, and Kentucky is virtually disfranchised.

On the first day of the present bobtailed session, the persons who have the endorsement of the negroes of Tennessee, that they are marvellously proper men to represent the State in Congress, presented themselves to be sworn in, the oath being a broad declaration that the party taking it had not at any time given aid and comfort to the rebellion. There *was* a time when Tennessee had men of another strain to represent her: for most of those who now shame her there, are persons to whom, a few years ago, no one would have looked as possible candidates, in any condition of affairs, for seats in Congress.

"Three, at least," the *Intelligencer* truly says, "of these members had given open and patent proofs of complicity with the rebellion. In the case of Mr. William B. Stokes there could be no excuse for any Representative being silent, that member being the avowed author of a letter openly and violently hostile to the Government, and encouraging armed opposition and secession. Every Radical in that House knew that the same objection lay to Mr. Stokes which it was pretended existed in the case of the Kentucky members, and the party Jesuit who sat ready to administer the oath; yet, all were silent. Objection was, however, made on the Democratic side of the House by Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, to the swearing in of those members. Mr. Brooks went on to show the record of one Butler, representing the Brownlow, or Knoxville district. Butler sat in the secession Legislature which took Tennessee out of the Union; he had favored this scheme to the fullest extent, voted for secession, voted to confiscate Northern property and debts due to Northern men, and declared his hostility to any compromise or peace which did not secure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Such was the loyal spirit who stood ready to join Boutwell and others in the ranks, ready to take the oath of expurgation along with Stokes and Mullins. As for Mr. Stokes, his secession letter was read to the House. In the case of Mullins a specific statement was read, coming from a Union officer during the war, a loyalist always, testifying that the writer was present when Mullins made a speech in order to procure rebel enlistments. Mr. Arnold was also impugned upon less pointed testimony, but which would have been ample in the case of a Democrat to exclude him. The facts were plain, too plain to be got over."

There were two *honest* courses only, that the Jacobins could pursue. One was, to apply the test-oath honestly and fairly, and if they believed it was falsely taken, to investigate the loyalty of the false swearers, and exclude them although they *had* swallowed the oath. The second was, to give up the test oath as unconstitutional, and require only *present* loyalty to the Constitution. Their Committee had only a few days before been mousing about Kentucky, picking up testimony here and there, to impeach the loyalty of the members from that State. If Arnell, Stokes and Mullins had been elected to represent Kentucky, they would not have been admitted to seats. No man can wink so hard as not to see that: and it was the veriest and shabbiest scoundrelism, a small sneaking rascality, to allow *them* to take the oath and their seats, and exclude better men who came to represent Kentucky.

If Benj. F. Butler and Logan swore that they had never favored or sympathized with the rebellion, and so swearing swore the truth, immense injustice has been done them: and we do not see how Arnell, Stokes or Mullins could take the Congressional test-oath. If they swore to a falsehood in taking it, the House which permitted them to do it, and accepted them as members, was as guilty as they themselves, as accomplices and abettors.

The *Intelligencer* says:

For the honor of poor human nature, we are happy to chronicle the name of one who seemed to feel ashamed of this exhibition of partisanship. Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, protested against departing from the law of the House and the statute book. He seemed to feel the disgrace with which these proceedings covered his party. Better to err with him in the spirit of a bigotry which closes the door to an honorable reconciliation between the two sections, than the double dealing which has one law, one conscience for the Democrat from Kentucy, and another just the opposite for the Radical and former secessionist from Tennessee.

Shellabarger is as bitter a Radical as generally to have been utterly incapable of arguing logically, or like a rational and sane human creature, in regard to any thing connected with rebellion or reconstruction. Probably he feared that the people might have wit enough to see the barefaced, bold, unblushing villainy which the House was not ashamed to perpetrate; and that it might form another count of the Great Indictment which the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth is preferring against a faction that has not even the decency to wear a mask over its deformity.

It is *treason* to give aid and comfort to those who levy war against the United States. If these Tennessee members gave aid and comfort to the Southern cause, and then abandoned it, for safety or profit, their apology only made their original sin the greater, no matter how humbly they had repented. They could not truly take the oath; and the House knew it; and it holds that even a pardon does not restore the competency of a penitent Offender.

The *Intelligencer* well terms these men "Rotten-borough Representatives in a Rump Congress." The phrase is felicitous and true. They do not represent the white men of Tennessee. The "Sovereigns" whom they chiefly represent, are negroes. The number of white men represented would not entitle Tennessee to more than two members; but she has seven, and the white men of Kentucky practically *none*. There was a time, once, when Members of Congress, and even of State Legislatures, were fond of boasting of the intelligence and cultivation of their constituents. If those who represent New York or Massachusetts should do so now, it ought to be ruled out of order, as an invidious reflection upon Tennessee, and the "whole-souled" and "high-toned" sable constituency of its Representatives.

Of some of the men who were most eager for the admission of the Tennessee members, the *Intelligencer* bitterly says:

In another aspect of the scene in the House, so humiliating, not to say disgusting, to a true white man, thoughtful of the once honored name of American citizenship, how is the picture darkened by the characters that were sponsors for the Representatives of Africanized Tennessee! A Schenck, who is accused of having sent to the South the loathsome characters that are described in another column by an article from a Radical journal! A Schenck, who has been repudiated by the people of his district, and whose acrid partisan life is near its close! A Kelley, who is also repudiated in his district, and who to the Forrest style of acting in his demagogueism, superadded, of course, the qualities of bully, coward, and fugitive at Mobile! A Butler, who to the crimes of private peculation and public plunderdog, as charged upon him by men of his own party, adds that, according to Gen. Grant, of incompetency as a soldier, and who is recognized of all men as the political assasin of Douglas and the Democratic party, thereby placing himself in the fore front of the original disunionists, who, with blood-letting, abolition fanatics, brought all the miseries of civil war upon a smiling and happy land.

A Logan, whose only good name, outside of that of being a brave man, was that he came to prominence under the wing of Douglas, yet whose cause he abandoned when by sympathizing with the rebellion then in arms and in force in a neighboring State he was arrested by a Union General, and confined upon the charge of treason.

Benj. F. Butler and Schuyler Colfax are talked of in connection with the Presidency. There is no knowing to what bad eminence Arnell and Stokes may attain. Honours are, to-day, for the worthless among the living, and monuments and mausolea for the basest of the dead. It is the old story; the bravest and the noblest sleep in undistinguished graves. It is as Varro wrote if these stinging lines:

"Marmorea Licinus tumulo jacet, at Cato parvo,
" Pompeius nullo, Creditur esse Deus"

Licinus lies in a marble tomb, but Cato in a small one, and Pompey in none. Do we believe that there are Gods?

There never was a Republic free of that sort of men who for sinister purposes labour to deprave the people with their counsellings, *(plebem consiliis depravare;)* like the preachers of whom Milton speaks, "whose pulpit-stuff, both first and last, hath been the doctrine and perpetual infusion of servility and wretchedness to all their hearers; and whose lives the type of worldliness and hypocrisy, without the least true pattern of virtue, righteousness or self-denial in their whole practice."

Never, in any age, has God afflicted and cursed a country with a more despicable and detestable crew of tyrants and demagogues than those who have for the last two years been hounding on this nation to its ruin. It may be impossible to undo their infernal work in the South, until it is too late; but if so, so much the worse for them. The vengeance of the people, roused at last to a keen sense of the mighty wrongs inflicted upon them, will overwhelm them like an angry sea, and dash their crushed and mangled carcasses among the rocks of that lee-shore on which they are wrecking the ship of State. It will be fortunate for them, and more than they deserve, if they escape the lantern and the public hangman.

—It is probable that Hon. Volney E. Howard, formerly member of Congress from Mississippi and Texas, will be elected United States Senator from California.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—Senator McCall offered a resolution ordering the Treasurer to pay the per diem of the members of the Assembly in specie or its equivalent.

The following House bills were passed on their third reading: House bill incorporating the New Orleans and Ohio Air Line railroad, adopted in lieu of the Senate bill on the same subject, to change the county lines between DeKalb and White counties.

In the House, Mr. Thornburg offered a resolution providing that the General Assembly adjourn on the 20th of December to meet on the 21 Monday in January, 1868. Laid over under the rule.

The resolution removing J. S. Hull, warden of the penitentiary, was referred to the joint Special Committee on the penitentiary.

The following House bills were passed on their final reading: To define the powers and duties of State Directors in the railroad companies of the State: to refund to certain clerks of courts money paid by error into the Treasury and not accounted for; to amend the Code so as to provide for a change of venue, in case a loyal man shall make affidavit that he cannot get justice in his own county; to amend the charter of the Cincinnati, Harrison and Selma Railroad, so as to allow to said road the State aid appropriated before the completion of the grading of the road granting to the United States jurisdiction over any tracts of land and parcels of ground, with all the appurtenances thereto obtained, purchased, used, or occupied by the United States for sites of public buildings, provided that the jurisdiction of such property shall revert to the State of Tennessee whenever such premises shall cease to be used or occupied by the United States; to incorporate the East Tennessee Marble Company.

THE LATE NEWS.

—The Confederate Secretary of War, Seddon, was before the Grand Jury at Richmond on the 27th. In the afternoon Gen. Lee was before the Grand Jury and questioned about two jurors. The Grand Jury has found a new indictment, which is about six times as long as the old one, but only presents some of the facts more in detail. On the 22d of March Mr. Davis will be taken into custody by the Marshal on this indictment. Gen. Lee and Mr. Seddons were recognized to appear as witnesses. Mr. Davis' movements are as yet unknown.

—In the Louisiana Convention on the 27th, Mr. Wickliffe White, of New Orleans, offered resolutions that we hereby utterly repudiate all desire for class legislation, and all desire to Africanize the State; that we do not as a people or a party, desire, or meditate, or countenance bloodshed or revenge; that all we desire is equality before the law for all men, without distinction of race or color; that we deprecate the sentiments expressed in a leading article in the New Orleans *Republican*, in its issue of the 23d inst, and denounce said article as uncalled for and dangerous to the best interests of the party, and that we declare the said article does not represent the sentiments, wishes and purposes of the Republican party of Louisiana or of the colored race. The resolutions were discussed amid great excitement, and were finally tabled by a vote of forty-six to thirty-one. The committee reported a series of regulations, which were adopted entire.

—Charles Dickens does not usa any scenic auxiliaries in his readings, but he has a peculiar arrangement of lights, and carries with him his own gas-fittings. He has his own plan of lighting the platform on which he reads, and in the United Kingdom a gas-fitter always travels in his suite for the purpose of fixing these lights.

—During the summer of 1866 the son of a distinguished Irish Lord was in St. Paul, Minn., where he passed *incog.* as "Mr. Toorence, of Dublin." During a stroll one hot day he fell with a fainting fit, and into the kindly hands of a young merchant named Webb, who happened to be passing. A warm intimacy followed, which lasted until the young nobleman returned home. A few days ago Mr. Webb unexpectedly received an express package from London, containing an ardently grateful letter and a diamond ring worth $700.

—Robert H. Pomeroy, late Cashier of the National bank at Mohawk, New York, committed suicide in that place last Friday, by taking poison. He had been arrested for defrauding the bank of $27,000 in bonds, and his shame led him to commit self-murder. On the day of his death he dressed himself neatly, polished his boots, went to his bank, and, providing himself with a pillow of hay, drank the fatal potion. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child, in whose favor his life was insured for $13,000.

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—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "A lady who formerly acted as governess to the child of Mrs. Senator Sumner by her first husband, has received a letter from the latter, directing her to be prepared to resume her duties as governess in Washington this winter. Mrs. Sumner visited Europe was for the purpose of attending upon a sister who was lying very ill in the south of France. The object of this visit being known, and the fact that she was accompanied by Mrs. Hooper, her first husband's mother, and that her husband and herself will occupy their house in Washington this winter, makes any other denial of the truth of the unpleasant reports published relative to the domestic relations of the parties unnecessary."

—The Aztec Club, composed of officers who served in the Mexican war, will meet during the coming month at the Astor House, in New York city. It is composed of those who wore the "blue" and the "gray." Gen. U. S. Grant and R. E. Lee are members. The Special Committe of the Club is composed of Gen. Hayner, Gen. Sykes and Maj. Deas, the latter a Confederate.

—Sheriff Bynum, of DeSoto county, Miss., has resigned on account of "military surroundings."

ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, November 21.—The following is the article on the elective franchise as finally adopted by the Reconstruction Convention as a part of the new Constitution:

"Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereafter provided, shall be declared an elector: *Provided*, No soldier, or marine, of the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this State.

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors; but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office:

"1. Those who during the late rebellion inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor, or marine, employed by, or citizen of, the United States: or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare.

"2. Those who are or may be disfranchised by the proposed constitutional amendment known as the fourteenth article, and the act of Congress pased March 2, 1867, except such persons as have aided the plan of reconstruction and accepted the political equality of all men before the law: *Provided*, That the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this last clause.

"3. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzling of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law, or bribery.

"4 No idiot or insane person shall be permitted to register or vote in this State.

"Section 3. All persons before registering must take and subscribe the following oath: 'I do solemly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and law of of the State of Alabama: that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in section 2 of the article of the Constitution of this State, and that I will never countenance nor aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race or color, or previous condition, of any political or civil rights, privileges or immunities, enjoyed by any other class of men; and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure, or countenance in others any attempt to injure, any person or persons on account of past or present support of the principle of the civil and political equality of all men, or of affiliation with any political party."

The Alabama Convention passed important measures on the 27th. The vote making the Supreme Judges and Chancellors elective by the Legislature, was reconsidered on the motion of Mr. Hough, of Morgan, and a substitute offered by him, making these officers elective by the people, was adopted.

Mr. Temple, of Montgomery, favored the appointment of these Judges by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate, and moved a substitute accordingly. This was defeated by a vote of 45 to 42.

Mr. Humphries' substitute was then adopted as a section of the Constitution by a vote of 52 to 29.

Mr. Peters, of Lawrence, now moved an amendment, giving Notaries Public the same jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace. This was for the purpose of providing a check upon any unwise action of newly made voters in choosing incompetent persons for Justices.

The amendment was adopted. Thus the principle of elective judiciary has been maintained throughout with a wise restriction as to the lower grades of judicial officers.

In the afternoon, Griffen, of Mobile, called up his amendment to the franchise

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—Senator McCall offered a resolution ordering the Treasurer to pay the per diem of the members of the Assembly in specie or its equivalent.

The following House bills were passed on their third reading: House bill incorporating the New Orleans and Ohio Air Line railroad, adopted in lieu of the Senate bill on the same subject, to change the county lines between DeKalb and White counties.

In the House, Mr. Thornburg offered a resolution providing that the General Assembly adjourn on the 20th of December to meet on the 21 Monday in January, 1868. Laid over under the rule.

The resolution removing J. S. Hull, warden of the penitentiary, was referred to the joint Special Committee on the penitentiary.

The following House bills were passed on their final reading: To define the powers and duties of State Directors in the railroad companies of the State: to refund to certain clerks of courts money paid by error into the Treasury and not accounted for; to amend the Code so as to provide for a change of venue, in case a loyal man shall make affidavit that he cannot get justice in his own county; to amend the charter of the Cincinnati, Harrison and Selma Railroad, so as to allow to said road the State aid appropriated before the completion of the grading of the road granting to the United States jurisdiction over any tracts of land and parcels of ground, with all the appurtenances thereto obtained, purchased, used, or occupied by the United States for sites of public buildings, provided that the jurisdiction of such property shall revert to the State of Tennessee whenever such premises shall cease to be used or occupied by the United States; to incorporate the East Tennessee Marble Company.

THE LATE NEWS.

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power to amend the same so as to impose additional restrictions if necessary. The Convention voted to take it up.

A motion to kill it was defeated by forty-[illegible] to thirty-four, and it was referred to the Franchise Committee, who will report to-morrow in favor of it, and will go triumphantly through.

This safeguard was needed to complete the work of the Convention. On the subject of franchise, it applies only to those who participated in the rebellion, and has not aided in the work of reconstruction, and thus in no wise contravenes the laws of Congress.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS]

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—The river is stationary with three feet in the canal. A good stage is expected. The St. Charles goes to New Orleans next Tuesday, and the Indiana next Saturday.

Copious rains fell at intervals from 10 o'clock last night 'till 2 p.m. to-day. The thermometer is down to 30°, and the barometer is now rising.

Thanksgiving was not generally observed. Business was only partially suspended.

RICHMOND, November 29.—J. W. Hunnicutt, the editor of the *New Nation*, who was arrested by the civil officers on Wednesday, has been bailed by the Military Commission to appear at the Circuit City County Court within ten days after the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention, of which he is a member, and answer the indictment already found against him, for using incendiary language in a public speech. The Commissioner stated that Gen. Schofield disliked to interfere in such matters, but did so that the accused might attend to his duties in the Convention. The bail was fixed at $5,000.

Hunnicutt claims that the indictment is but a pretext to prevent his sitting in the Convention. He volunteered to appear in court without compulsion, before the military took the matter in hand.

The *Herald's* Havana special has San Domingo dates to the 20th. Gen. Barcelo was captured by Gen. Valero, and Gen. Bobodilla, at the head of a column, had left for Cibao, and the President and staff were to follow.

The *Times'* Washington special says the effect of the argument and the facts presented in the Judiciary Committee has been to largely strengthen the convictions of those who have heretofore opposed impeachment as well as to add to the number of the opponents. The dispassionate, courageous and impartial tone of the documents is highly commended in view of the many alleged frauds in the election of congressmen by the importation of voters from other States, holding their elections at different times; and for the purpose of correcting this evil, Mallory, of Oregon, will at an early day introduce a bill defining the time of holding elections for Delegates and Representatives to Congress for the purpose of making the same uniform throughout the States.

The *Herald's* special says Thad. Stevens pronounces the report put forth by Wilson, nonsense, and speaks highly of the majority report. A strict count shows that under the most favorable circumstances not more than forty votes, out of one hundred and ninety, can be relied upon in the House in favor of impeachment, and of this number several are said to be doubtful, and should the forthcoming message of the President be decently moderate, many who are now inclined to listen to arguments for impeachment will throw their votes and influence against it. It is stated this evening that a prominent member of one of the House Financial Committees said in conversation, that if the question should be brought before it to-morrow the House would vote to issue $150,000,000 in greenbacks to withdraw the National Bank currency and replace it with the greenbacks, and with them pay off the National debt.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—In the Senate a petition from the Cincinnati Council was presented against the contraction of the currency and favoring the paying off of the national debt in greenbacks, and referred.

A petition from citizens of Delaware to extend the right of suffrage to women in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District.

A resolution declaring the United States Government neutral in the war between England and Abyssinia, was read the second time.

Morrill introduced a bill for the contraction of the currency, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The following bills were introduced: "A bill relating on the Secretary of the Treasury to information to Senate whether $334,529,034, received by Col. Hubberd from captured and abandoned property, has been charged to the Quartermaster's Department;" and a bill to regulate the election of officers in the District.

The President's message was read to the Cabinet to day. All the members were present, including Secretary Welles, who has not before attended its sessions for seven weeks past, owing to sickness.

On motion, E. G. Dunbar was released from arrest, he having appeared before the Retrenchment Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Fessenden, all bills before the committees are continued until the next session.

The House was not in session to day.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Horace Greeley, as Minister to Austria; A. C. Hunt, as Governor of Colorado, and Col. Horace Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Senate adjourned until half-past one on Monday.

The House has a meeting to-morrow but no business will be transacted.

The Senate has no intention of electing a sergeant-at-arms in place of the present incumbent.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be mailed to-morrow to the principal cities North and West, to the care of the Assistant Treasurers or Collectors of Customs.

The President's message will be put to press to-morrow, and copies transm

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT GOOD as a candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing municipal election. nov27 te

WM. H. FITCH, Jr., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov19 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
sep7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. OURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

WANTS.

WANTED—
A thoroughly accomplished Southern Lady of experience desires a situation either as a Governess in a private family or as an Assistant Teacher in some female school. References exchanged. Address Miss S. W. C., Germantown, Tenn. nov27 1w

WANTED—
A situation as Book-keeper or Salesman. References given, if required. Apply at this office. nov20

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while there, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.

For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
An excellent new DWELLING HOUSE at Central Point, near the Street Railroad. Five Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room and all conveniences. Apply to F. SMITH,
Architect, Irving Block, 234 Second street.
nov29 d&w1f

FOR RENT—
A very Eligible Office; also, a convenient and comfortable Sleeping Room in the Commercial Bank Building.
For terms, etc., apply to
nov28 1w COMMERCIAL BANK.

FOR RENT—
At $60 per month, each, two excellent STORE ROOMS with Cellars, in the Brick Building on Beal, Near Second street.
Also, at $50 per month, each, six first-class Rooms in second story of Same Building.
ALSO, at $50 per month, the Store Room No. 41, on Madison street, Between Main and Second streets.
ALSO, for Lease, on five and ten years' time, at the lowest rates, BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS, on Beal, DeSoto, Shelby, Tennessee, Clinton, Wellington, Orleans, Echols and Myrtle streets.
Apply to WM. VANCE,
nov28 95 Madison street.

FOR RENT—
A Cottage House containing five rooms, Kitchen, etc., newly painted, and in good order, in Chelsea, opposite W. Benjes, will be rented low to a prompt and good tenant. For terms apply to W. BENJES or to J. T. SHANKS, 224½ Main street. nov27 tf

FOR RENT—
The Residence, No. 139 Greenlaw Block, on Madison street, containing 12 rooms in perfect order. Apply to M. S. BROOKS, of Brooks & Denis, No. 292 Main street. nov27 2w

FOR RENT—
A DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Alabama and Hill streets. Rent low to a good tenant. Furniture will be sold, if desired.
Apply to N. H. STOUT & BRO.,
nov22 1w No. 27 Second street.

City Residence For Rent.

THAT elegant and spacious Dwelling, No. 98 Union street, containing some ten or twelve rooms, in excellent condition. Suitable, from its central location, for a first-class boarding house, or private residence. Terms—$600 per annum, payable monthly in advance by notes well secured. Apply to
M. B. TREZEVANT, Att'y at Law,
23 Jefferson street,
no24 6t Over Citizens' Union Bank.

FOR RENT—
The PLANTATION of the late John F. Hamlin, deceased, containing 1140 acres, situated eight miles east of Memphis, near the Pigeon Roost Road; 600 acres cleared and in a fine state for cultivation. The place will be rented in a body or any number of acres, to suit tenants. Houses all new and in good order, with many conveniences, including Gin, Mill, Blacksmith's Shop, etc.
Also, 200 acres rich bottom land in Tunica county, Miss., opposite Helena, five miles from the river, with comfortable improvements and under good fence; will be rented in a body or in quantity to suit tenants. 400 acres open land.
Apply to F. W. IRVINE, 278 Front Row, for further information, or JOHN B. CARNES, Administrator John F. Hamlin, deceased.
Memphis, November 20, 1867. nov22 1m

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street.
nov21 tf

FOR RENT—
A new brick Business House, three stories high, with cellar and all necessary improvements, just completed, at No. 2 Howard's Row. Also, the Wheatley plantation, eight miles south of Memphis, between the river and Horn Lake road. It contains 600 acres of fertile open land under good fence, with improvements located so as to make the place susceptible of division into three tracts of 200 acres each. This is one of the best places in the country, suitable for grain or cotton-growing, or for a stock farm.
Apply to Dr. D. D. Saunders, 37 South Court street, or J. C. Weaver, on the plantation.
nov21-2w

FOR RENT—
The residence of Dr. WM. V. TAYLOR, Sr., on Poplar street extended, just beyond city limits, and within one hundred yards of the city railway. The house contains ten rooms, with out-houses, two large cisterns, and all other necessary conveniences, together with three acres of Land attached, comprising rich garden spot, orchard, etc.
Will be rented either for one year, or leased to a good tenant for a term of years.
For terms, etc., apply to
J. A. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, over Commercial Bank.
nov16 2w

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oct2 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oct5 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct3-tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my24 tf

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out-houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and ending the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in sight of the place
nov5-1awtw HENRY T. JONES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—
A FARM of 320 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Gin House, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press, Peach and Apple Orchard, Strawberry, Raspberry and other fruits. The renter or purchaser will have the refusal of the provender, stock and implements of agriculture now on the place—known as the "Buster Place," 14 miles from Memphis, one mile from the Pigeon Roost road. Inquire of D. V. DENIS, 109 Main street. nov21 1w

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION
—FOR—
SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 900 acres, of which 450 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front st., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
nov5 1m J. R. PALMER.

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timbered; most of it above overflow; situated on Loosahatchie river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable
Apply to FINIS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
Or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Express Building, Memphis, Tenn. nov3 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
sep5-tf 283 Main street, Memphis

Notice.

OF and after the 21st inst., our rates for Compressing and Insuring will be $1 25 per bale, which includes, as before, one Drayage, Covering Sample Holes and Fire Insurance while in our possession. All cotton received PRIOR to said date, will be charged at $1 50 per bale for Compressing.
All bills for Compressing are due and payable at the time such cotton is delivered to the carrier.
South-western Freight & Cotton Press Co.,
No. 1 WM. BURTON, President.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 30, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	6:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oct9

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore and Washington, at 6:45 a.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 2:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion the next day. Ordinary and death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S Methodist Episcopal Church services in the Criminal Court Room, Greenlaw building. Preaching to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. by the Pastor, Rev. F. A. Mason. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. The public are invited.

POSTPONEMENT.—We are advised that the races, which were to have come off to-day, have, on account of the weather, been postponed until further notice.

CASH PURCHASERS will have the choice of buying beautiful lands either in the southern or eastern border of the city, in the sale of the lots advertised by Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co., at their sales-room, on Monday next.

RUN OVER.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a negro was riding a horse up Second street, near Union, when the animal became frightened and ran over Mrs. Quinn, injuring the lady rather severely. The negro rode off. No arrest was made.

STORE ROBBERY.—The game store of Messrs. John D. Edwards & Co., No. 43 South Court street, was entered yesterday morning from the rear, and robbed of a quantity of clothing, a fine meerschaum pipe, a revolver and three dollars in currency. The thief made good his escape.

STOCK STEALING.—On Thursday night the stock thief visited a visit to the stable of Mr. Minor Merriweather, No. 95 Union street, and took therefrom a mule valued at $175. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the animal. Some of the same class also visited Mr. R. W. Lawrence, No. 32 Main street, and got off with a fine horse. "No trace."

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—At the St. Patrick's Church Fair, to commence Tuesday night, a saddle will be voted to the most popular candidate for Street Commissioner. The approaching contest has already excited quite a lively interest among the friends of candidates. The fair will be held at the Memphis Club Hall, and will, we hope, be well patronized, as money is needed by the Church.

ANOTHER TOURNAMENT.—We understand that a challenge Tournament will come off at Chulahoma, Marshall county, Miss., December 4th and 5th. It is a challenge by Mississippi contestants to Tennesseeans, and we suppose will be a very exciting affair. Col. Thomas L. Harris, of Holly Springs, is the orator of the day.

THE WEATHER.—About six o'clock yesterday morning a brisk nor'wester set in, blowing down fences, chimneys, stovepipes, etc. Many hats of early pedestrians found the gutter, and muddy boots was the consequence. The wind gradually died away towards night. At the hour of our going to press the air is clear, cold and frosty. The season of "the sere and yellow leaf" has fully set in.

ASSAULT ON THE LEVEE.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a man named William Welch was found lying senseless on the levee near the foot of Court street insensible, he having been badly beaten. Two men, John Conde and John Walsh, were arrested charged with the offense and were committed to prison. The wounded man was first brought to the police station and afterwards taken to the hospital, where he is being properly cared for. His jaw is broken and the wounds serious, but the surgeons think his speedy recovery probable.

CROSSING OVER.—The recent rains have made the unpaved streets almost impassable for ladies or young gentlemen who wear light soled boots. We were much amused yesterday, to notice a well known collector of a morning paper carrying a country editor over a crossing on Monroe street, between Main and Front. The load was heavy, but the city boy performed the work. This street should be paved. We have no reason to believe that the property holders are averse to the laying of the blocks.

THE PAVEMENT.—We are glad to say that the work of paving Main street with the Nicolson has been resumed, and the blocks are being rapidly laid north and south. An additional stock of lumber has arrived, and the contractors are doing all in their power to complete the work ere the cold weather sets in. "'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." Capt. Ike A. Hood, the Engineer in charge, informs us that the necessary quantity of lumber has been arranged for, and that the pavement of the great thoroughfare from the Mississippi and Tennessee to the Memphis and Ohio depots will be completed by the first of January.

PERSONAL.—Gen. John D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Gayoso. He is en route for the Province of Arkansas, but will remain in Memphis some three or four days.

Mr. Justice Miller has removed his office from the Wickersham Building, on Third street, to the corner of Main and Washington streets.

Our talented friend, Maj. Kinloch Falconer, of the Holly Springs *Reporter*, arrived in our city last evening from Virginia, where he has been rusticating for several weeks. As Adjutant General of the late Army of the Tennessee, he made a most gallant officer, and now makes equally as trustworthy and able a fighter in the ranks of the great Conservative party. He is stopping at the Worsham House, as is also Q. K. Underwood, R. B. Somerville and Capt. J. T. Shirley.

TWO RATHER verdant young ladies from the interior paid a visit to the Black Crook a few nights ago. When the short-skirted, gossamer clad nymphs made their appearance on the stage the young ladies became restless and fidgety.
"Oh, Annie!" exclaimed one, *sotto voce*.
"Well, Mary?"
"It ain't nice—I don't like it."
"Hush,"
"I don't care, it ain't nice; and I wonder why aunt brought us to such a place,"
"Hush, Mary, the folks will laugh at you."
After one or two flings and a pirouette, the blushing Mary said:
"Oh, Annie, let's go—it ain't nice, and I don't feel comfortable."
"Do hush, Mary," replied the sister, whose own face was scarlet, though it wore an air of determination; "'tis the first time I ever was at a theater, and I suppose it will be the last; so I am just going to stay it out, if they dance every rag off their backs!"

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—At the request of the inventor, Mr. Thomas Shapard, of Haywood county, we had the pleasure of examining, a day or two since, a very simple and at the same time efficacious invention, to be used in connection with the ordinary cotton gin and costing but a trifle, by which all dirt and other foreign substances are separated from the staple, and the dirtiest cotton is thus rendered serviceable to the manufacturer. The samples of cotton shown to us, part of which had undergone purification by Mr. Shapard's process, although from the same bale was as dissimilar as possible; and we were assured by a cotton factor of experience that the difference in the value, was from *three* to seven cents on the pound, as demonstrated by actual sales in this market. Mr. Shapard has been several years practically testing and bringing his invention to perfection, and has very recently secured letters patent. He proposes after more extended experiment in this city, bringing the subject to the attention of our Board of Trade, and is very sanguine of wonderfully increasing the market value of cotton, soiled by

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

MEDAL PRESENTATION.

Some Account of the Origin of the Celebration.

The St. Andrew's Society, in accordance with time-honored custom, will celebrate the anniversary of the patron Saint of Scotland, at their rooms this evening. In whatever land Scotsmen may abide, they never neglect, on the recurrence of this night, to celebrate St. Andrew's Day, and send back to their native land all that patriotic feeling with which the bonnie Scot glows when his memory dwells on "the banks and braes" so dear to his childhood. The 30th of November is regarded as a sacred day, and is observed with forms and ceremonies, reminding the members of each Society of the manners and customs of good old Scotia—"the land o' cakes and brither Scots."

The time when St. Andrew became the patron Saint of Scotland is buried in obscurity. Some allege that the ancient cathedral of St. Andrews was founded prior to the ninth century, and others prior to the latter part of the fourth. The commonly received legend is that a Greek monk, Regulus, who lived in the fourth century, had been warned in a vision or commanded by the Emperor Constantine to repair to the place in Greece where St. Andrew the apostle was buried, and there take up some of his remains, and proceed with them as sacred relics to Albion. Regulus obeyed, and on his way he was shipwrecked in the Bay of St. Andrews. But having been rescued, he immediately received a hospitable entertainment. Hargust, the King of the Picts, was converted. So were his people. And from feelings of gratitude and piety the King founded and endowed a church at St. Andrews, and thus were established the first Christian priests of the country called the Culdees. The Cross of St. Andrew, by royal appointment, became the badge of the country. In 818 the Episcopal See was removed to St. Andrews, and in 1474 it was erected into an archbishopric by Sextus IV. at the intercession of James III. It is thus to St. Andrew that the city which now bears his name owes its rise. So early as 1159 the splendid Cathedral of St. Andrews was founded. In 1318 it attained its highest magnificence. But when the Reformation came it was so completely demolished that there are now on its site a few crumbling monuments to remind us of its vanished glory.

St. Andrew's Day has a purely religious origin. The venerated cross, reminding us of the sufferings of the Savior of mankind, and his death as an atonement for the sins of men, is in all civilized countries, used in some special form, as an emblem connected with their patron saints—thus showing that their saints are regarded with honor as having been the champions of Christianity in resisting the Holy Sepulchre from Paynim hands.

The Spaniards, for example, employed a cross gules, the Italians a cross azure, the Germans a cross sable, the English a cryss d'or, the French a cross argent, and Scotia a silver cross on an azure field. In the middle ages the pilgrims of the various nations purchased their various crosses from "priests," and thus armed, thought themselves secure against evil. And as they had to fight bloody battles for the recovery of the Holy Land from the infidel Turk, these crosses came to be esteemed as their national standards, and the name of their patron saint was immediately turned into a national war-cry. Thus we are familiar with the phrases "St. George for Merry England," and "St. Andrew for Bonny Scotland." The sacred spots of Palestine became familiar with the sounds of these battle cries, and again were they carried back to their own countries, and were used whenever war arose between one nation and another, or between clans or tribes of fellow-countrymen.

In the re-unions of the St. Andrew's Society the anniversary is always distinguished by good-fellowship and social festivity. The songs of Burns and Ramsay and Cunningham and Tannehill and McNeil are sung with peculiar zest, and an occasional original tribute from the Scottish heart swells out for the "guid ould countree."

There will be a presentation of a superb gold medal, this evening, to the retiring President, John Ainslie, Esq., in commemoration of the great interest he has always taken in the welfare of the Society, and the unpartiality and sound judgment with which he has presided over its affairs. The occasion this evening will be one of the most interesting ever recorded in its annals.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NASHVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Assembly met and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Stratton.

Minutes read and approved.

Moderator announced the reception of a letter from Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., in reference to the Mission to the Churches in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commissioners thought it inexpedient to perform the duty assigned them.

The Assembly decided that it was inexpedient to employ a professional reporter.

The remaining portion of the report of Committee on Publication was taken up and adopted.

The Moderator then announced the hour for public service.

The Assembly, with a large congregation, united in suitable services in observance of the day of Thanksgiving. Prayer and praise were offered for the few things mentioned by Mr. Johnson in his proclamation which we, in the limits of our Church, enjoy.

This afternoon they assembly pay their respects to Mrs. President Polk, at her mansion.

How very harmonious are all the sessions of the Assembly. DELTA.

"A CHAPEAU."—As many of our "country cousins" are arriving in the city, daily, and desire to know where they can find the latest styles of hats and caps, it is only necessary to mention that our old friends Francisco & Wiggin have everything in the shape of hats, caps and ladies' furs that would please the maid, the bride or bridegroom, the mother and the young scions. Go to the above house to equip yourself with something becoming.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have received the Metropolitan Record, Turf, Field and Farm, Irish Citizen, John Mitchell's Paper, Irish People, Freeman's Journal, Littell's Living Age, Kelly's Weekly, Criminal Zeitung, New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Boston Pilot, Sunday Times, Police News, Police Gazette, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie, Round Table, True Flag, American Union, German Leslie, New York Mercury, New York Weekly, Southern Society, Phrenological Journal, Godey's Ladies' Book, Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, Harpers' Magazine, The Galaxy, Eclectic Magazine, Land we Love, Ballou's Monthly Magazine, Pleasant Hours, Catholic World, all for December, and London Art Journal, Every Saturday, Dow's Review for November, and dailies from everywhere. Call at Emmons & Son's for your reading matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In your issue of November 22d, speaking of cattle thieves, you say, "There is little doubt but that an organized band of cattle thieves are plying their infamous trade in our suburbs. A mounted police is much wanted to rid the district of these villainous rascals." This is an important suggestion. Thefts of cattle, pigs, poultry, etc., are of daily occurrence. Owing to these continued depredations the farmers are impoverished and cannot supply cheap marketing, and they have not time or means to run up officers—visit Memphis, day after day, at heavy expense, and employ lawyers to prosecute these petty thieves. An efficient police of, say ten mounted men, could protect the vicinity of Memphis within a radius of fifteen miles, and I think would cheapen marketing to Memphians one-fourth, in cattle, pigs, poultry, fruits, vegetables, etc., within twelve months. Upon what conditions could such police be inaugurated with the Metropolitans? Reliable men can be found for country police.
Yours, respectfully, A CITIZEN.

The above letter, from a reliable correspondent, is worthy of careful consideration. The suggestions contained therein are good; and if carried out, might save the stock of many persons living in the suburbs from the hands of these prowling marauders.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Worsham House.

C. B. GALLOWAY.....PROPRIETOR.

J D McSamant, Texas, J A Higgins, Ark, B McClung, Texas, J L Barnes, Brownsville, G B Coate, St. Louis, M D L Jordan, Tenn, J M Atkins, Tenn, J B Lee Wolf, Louisville, J Dixon, Chicago, E R Gray, Ville, Evansville, Ind, J C Vance, Tenn, K K Williamson, Tenn, G Pride, Ala, W Campbell, Chicago, A W Gloster, Tenn, J Smith, New York, J B Gray, Louisville, Capt J T Shirley, Miss, E B Morris, California, R A Allen, Miss, F Cox, Texas, N G Rousseau, Canton, Miss, J F Smith, Miss, W W McNeill, Tenn, J H Garrard and wife, Miss, D H Ward, Tenn, D H Simpson, Miss, K Falconer, Miss, A Boyd, Mo, Mrs Spaulding, Mo, B Rothman, N C, D W Bailey, Tenn, B W Adams, Tenn, Robt Talley, Texas, M Palmer, Texas, F Howell, Tenn, G D Lane, St. Louis, J C Freeman, Brownsville, Jas Hunt, Tenn, J Barclay, Miss, W M Johnston, Miss, R S Griffin, Tenn, W Johnson, Baltimore, E K Thompson, Miss, F Smith, Atlanta, Ga, M Nevill, Tenn, J Johnson, New York, J B B Craft, St. Louis, J Sanday, Louisville, J W Sanday, Tipton county, Tenn, D J O'Neil, Miss, J W Motley, Tenn, G W Turnley, Tenn, B M Scruggs, Tenn, A Buck, Tenn, T Loughran, St. Louis, C Smith, Miss, W L Norris, Tenn, J G McGowan, Miss, W O Butler, Tenn, Miss Scudder, Ga, Mrs Farris, Mo, W H Davis, Tenn, J M Rodgers, Miss, A S Williamson, Miss,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

The sum of $627 was appropriated to pay T. C. Osborne & Co. for building a bridge on the Covington road.

Time was allowed for the examination of the bills of cost and accounts submitted by John Donovan, Clerk of Law and Criminal Courts, amounting to $6217 30.

Hack, White and Louis were appointed a special committee, to whom were referred the petition of P. M. Winters, to be paid for former services in taking care of the public buildings of the county.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of allowing Messrs. Williamson, Milton and Buttinghaus the sums of $1000, $960 and $750, less the amounts already paid them, for services as Commissioners to examine into the condition of the county finances. Mr. White wished the amount allowed to Buttinghaus be raised to the same as that of Mr. Milton. Failed. Yeas—White and Louis; nays—Merriman and Lewis. The report was not adopted by a reverse vote.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported adversely to the petition of N. Coronna, H. A. Montgomery and others, relative to an appropriation for the purpose of improving the State Line road on Poplar street extended.

Account of H. A. Louis for $159 for repairing road while acting as overseer, was referred to Committee on Accounts.

A jury of view was appointed for the purpose of changing the course of the Raleigh and Randolph roads at or near the residence of C. Jones, sr., some 500 yards north, but free of expense to the county.

It was ordered to pay J. F. Holloway $1100 in full for building a bridge over the Loosahatchie river on the Covington road.

Bids are to be received for a bridge on the telegraph road from Randolph to Raleigh, near the residence of C. Jones, jr., if the Committee on Roads, etc., think it for the interest of the county to build a bridge there at public expense.

L. B. Lamb was appointed overseer on the Concordia road from Battle's bridge to the county line, with power to call out all hands within a mile of the road.

Several orders relative to wrong assessments were entered, and reducing the same.

It was ordered to pay Buttinghaus $450, Milton $450, and Williamson $650 in full for services to the county to November 1, 1867.

Adjourned over to next day.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—The sale of seats gave earnest of a fine house last evening, at Miss Fanny B. Price's benefit, to see the sensational drama, *Nobody's Daughter* repeated. Mr. Hanchett has succeeded admiraly in throwing together the salient incidents, and evolving the most interesting points. The situations are strikingly dramatic and effective This play affords Miss Price an excellent opportunity of showing her versatility and high attainments as an actress. Her fine capacity and laudable ambition aided by her studious attention to the details of her profession, have placed her in the front rank, and she occupies a proud position. There will be a *matinee* to-day, Mr. Thompson having been induced to continue these agreeable entertainments at the suggestion of a number of families who reside too remotely from the Theater to attend the night performances. *Nobody's Daughter* will be played this evening.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—That talented young actress, Miss Helen DeVere, took her first benefit at the Greenlaw Opera House last night, when the favorite *Tale of Enchantment* was produced. Her singing was repeatedly encored. The house was well filled (notwithstanding the bleak wind) by a select audience who gave repeated manifestations of their approval of the enactment of the play. This young lady, by her correct acting and excellent singing, has won many friends among our play goers. Some new features were introduced on the stage permitted, the scenery would doubtless be more extensive, and consequently more attractive. The acting and dancing came fully up to former representations. The piece will be produced nightly until further notice. A grand matinee will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when ladies and children who are unable to attend at night will have an opportunity of witnessing this great spectacular drama.

VARIETIES.—The Varieties grows nightly in popular favor—the class of patronage being a decided improvement on those who formerly frequented the house. The region is quiet, and the performances well worthy of patronage.

COMPLIMENTARY CARD.—We, the undersigned, passengers of the Memphis, Osceola and Haile's Point packet, "Countess," Capt. Silas Hait, take this method to "card" their opinions and thanks to the fleet little steamer of this line, and commend her to all by the "wayside" as the boat equal to the demands of the trade, and worthy of the patronage of shippers and passengers of the line, for comfort, speed and safety. Capt. Silas Hait is a boatman of the old school, and we take pleasure in giving his passengers a benefit of a good boat, if patronized. With "Luck" we drink, and recommend, with pleasure, the "Countess," Hait and Peter, officers, to the people:

William A. Ferring, J. E. Montgomery, J. H. Ralls, J. O. Blackwood, T. J. Esene, C. R. Bowen, F. C. Morris, William F. Williams, George Johnson, D. Moore, J. C. Bowen, J. B. Whitworth, F. B. Hale, A. Trousdale, John Matthews, Miss Emma Cook, Miss Sallie E. Edrington, Miss Minnie Cooke, Miss Mollie Edrington, Miss Sallie E. Williams, Miss Nellie Williamson, Miss Maggie Bowen, Miss A. Williamson, Miss Alice Williams, Mrs. W. T. Bowen, Mrs. Bland Williamson, Mrs. L. W. E. Hinson, Mrs. Peter Walker, William W. Lea, J. M. Alexander, W. T. Chapman, John Bruce, F. G. McGavock.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—The following orders and decrees were entered on yesterday:

Trigg vs Nelson, report of C. & M. confirmed.
Gibson vs McKeever et al, reference to C. & M.
Gayoso Savings Ins. vs Logue et al, final decree.
Saving Bank of M. vs Logue et al, final decree.
Stephens, adm'r, vs Perkins, sale confirmed.
Meshadden vs Harris, reference to C & M.
Bowers vs Sears, final decree.
Cash vs Curlin, dismissed.
McCleary vs McCleary, final decree.
Downey vs Medleary, final decree.
Robbins vs Wills, sale confirmed.
Durnan vs Davis, final decree.
Wales vs Pomeroy, final decree.
Butler vs Johnson, order of sale.
Leslie vs Leslie, divorce decree.
Gorman vs Gorman, divorce decree.
Brown vs Boyer, reference to C & M.
Baker vs Watkins, reference to C & M.
Walker vs Nelson, sale set aside.
James vs Pettit, reference to C & M.
Mount vs Rosenstock, reference to C & M.
Benton vs Andrews, injunction dissolved.
Barry vs Waldron, order appointing receiver.
No 2293—D. R. Montgomery vs McDowell, set for hearing to-day.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—To-day will be motion-day. The Clerk will call the roll of attorneys, commencing at letter A.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge, etc.*—Court was not in session on yesterday, in consequence of the illness of Judge Hunter. It was adjourned over to this morning by the Clerk. To-day the jail cases will continue to be called.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldron, Judge, etc.*—The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

92 to 97 The State vs Chas Swears.
164 to 165 The State vs H C Carter.
166 to 168 The State vs C Auffinman.
204 to 221 The State vs Jos Lipari.
266 The State vs H C Carter.
411 The State vs Chas Scott.
412 to 441 The State vs Dour Leg.
443 The State vs Wm Jehnson.
448 The State vs W H McCall et al.
450 to 452 The State vs Wm Brown.
453 to 455 The State vs Chas M Martin.
461 The State vs Tim Hope.
462 to 463 The State vs A P Dise.
466 to 466 The State vs Jim Hickey.
467 to 471 The State vs Warner Madison.
472 to 474 The State vs Sam and Chas Swears.
512 to 522 The State vs Ben Sheepley.
552 to 582 The State vs J G Broxton.
583 The State vs Wm Jericho.

All fines and costs must be paid to-day, or instanter executions will issue therefor.

Money to Loan on collateral security. Apply at 260 Second street.

The best patent right in America for sale. A rare chance to make money. Call at 141 Main street.

Dry Goods cheap, cheaper, cheapest, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s. nov13 1m

Merchants wanting goods at New York prices, should attend the great sale at Menken Bro.'s.

10-4 *all Wool* white Blankets, $3 50 per pair, at Menken Bro.'s.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock. Lindauer, Arnol d& Co. 311 Main street.
nov13 1m

Good Merino Hose for children, 12½c., at Menken Bro.'s great sale.

Merchants should attend the great wholesale sale of Dry Goods at Menken Bro.'s.

Imported Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, marked regardless of cost, at Menken Bro.'s great sale.

Beautiful French Dress Goods, marked to less than cost, at Menken Bro.'s great sale.

Look at our new prices of Fancy Dress Goods, Knit Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery, Balmorals; they are all greatly reduced, at Rice, Stix & Co.

Rice, Stix & Co. have reduced prices of Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, to almost anti-war figures.

Go to the great sale of cheap goods, at Menken Bro.'s.

Plaid Linseys, Jeans, Gray Blankets, White Blankets, Flannels, all colors. Gents' underwear reduced twenty-five per cent from last month's prices, at Rice, Stix & Co.

Good Cloth Cloaks, $4, at Menken

CLOSING OUT.—The well-known and popular firm of **Drake & Co.**, Clothiers and Benefiters in Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 277 Main street, are Closing Out their Immense Stock at New York Cost. This is no Sham, but a Real Fact, which an investigation will readily prove. Their stock comprises one of the Best Assortments ever Exhibited in the City, and must be Sold previous to the advent of the New Year. Those in Want of Wearing Apparel had better see to it and Secure Bargains.

We are selling Goods at panic prices. Call early. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

The Public is now aware that Rice, Stix & Co.'s closing Dry Goods sale is no deception. The inducements offered are such as will convince any one that the stock will be closed out as soon as possible.

Read the New Advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their prices have been again reduced in accordance with the latest decline, and they mean to offer such inducements as will guarantee an early sale.

Read the advertisement of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street, corner Monroe. nov13 1m

All Wool Flannels, 25c. per yard, at Menken Bro.'s great sale.

Great Clearing Sale at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s., 311 Main street.
nov13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE!

Steiner Bros. & Baum are determined to give up Business by the 1st of January, and, therefore, offer their entire Wholesale and Retail Stock of Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at less than New York cost. This being no Humbug, the Public will do well to call on them and secure Bargains. Remember the place.
STEINER BROS. & BAUM,
288 Main, Cor. Madison St.
nov15-1m.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc.; also, the genuine imported Vitelia—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 233 West 4th st., New York, advice gratis, but if you give us the full history of your case, the consultation fee of three dollars should be enclosed. Ladies may address us in full

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, November 29, 1867.

Yesterday was observed as a day of Thanksgiving by all our banks and by many of our merchants. The observance was not general, however, except among the institutions first named. Tuesday has been very quiet so far as money matters are concerned. The cotton market has been sluggish and but little Exchange was offered. The buying rates are uniform at ½ discount on New York and ¼ upon other eastern cities, while sight drafts on New Orleans are taken slowly at ¼ off. The demand for Exchange has been even lighter than the offerings. Checking rates are uniformly at par on all points.

In the absence of New York advices our brokers bought Gold at 137@138, but the offerings were very small in the aggregate.

Silver is taken at 127@129.

City Scrip has declined. The first of the month is always the time when dearness reigns in Scrip. All city employees then have to be paid off and large amounts are thrown upon the market. Brokers to-day were not buying, except in small amounts at 85c. The selling rates are firm at 89@90c.

County Warrants are in good demand, but lower—68@70c is the buying rate, while brokers would sell in large amounts at our outside figure. Small Warrants are most in demand and sell over the counter at 75@80c.

Police Scrip is scarce and in active demand. Brokers have advanced their buying rates to 82c and sell at 85c.

The New York Post of the 27th says: The dry goods firm of F. R. Sherwin & Co., on Union Square, has failed to-day. The liabilities are said to be heavy and the assets small. The premises are in the hands of the Sheriff and the creditors are removing the goods by writ of replevin. Nearly all the goods on the main floor are already removed. The capital employed by the firm was $100,000. They expended $100,000 in fitting up the premises, and their lease was for twenty-one years.

Since the first of March last, one firm in Indianapolis has shipped 60 000 chickens and 2,268,000 eggs.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Ten. old issue	28	Augusta I. & B. Co.	5
" W. Tenn.	40	Bank of Augusta	50
" Chattanoogah	50	" Athens	40
" Middle Tenn'e	30	" Columbus	7
City Bank	80	" Commerce	6
Merchant's Bank	80	" Fulton	40
Northern Bank	90	" Hamburg	18
Offices "	10	" Macon	50
Planters' "	90	" Marine & Fire	90
Union "	98	" Mechanics'	90
Shelby ville "	80	" Middle Ga.	80
Southern "	80	" Savannah	85
Traders' "	90	" State of Ga.	12
ALABAMA.		Centr'l R. & B'k Co.	95
Bank of Mobile	95	City B'k of Augusta	30
" Montgomery	45	Firm's & Mech's	6
" Penn	1.00	Ga. R. R. & B'k Co.	95
Commercial Bank	12	Marine Bank	95
Eastern Bank	42	Mrch'ts & Plt'rs B'k	5
Southern "	12	Planter's Bank	5
Central "	6	Union Bank	5
Southern "	95	Mechanic's Bank	2
NORTH CAROLINA.		Mechanic's fact'rs	12
Bank of Cape Fear	29	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
" Cha'ham	12	Bank of Camden	30
" Clarendon	2	" Charleston	15
" Commerce	12	" Chester	7
" Fayetteville	8	" Georgetown	50
" Lexington	10	" State, old is'e	10
" N. Carolina	8	" State, new is'e	6
" Wadesboro'	20	Commercial Bank	2
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	18	Farm'rs & Exch'ge	10
" Yanceyville	5	Merchants' Bank	8
Commercial Bank	16	People's Bank	40
Farmers' B'k of N. C.	5	Planters' "	6
Merchants' Bank	40	Plant'rs & M'ch's B'k	18
Miners & Plant'rs' B'k	25	South W. R. Bank	22
LAND WARRANTS.		State Bank	6
40 acres, war 1812	8	Union "	60
80 " "	16		
120 " "	100	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
160 " "	140	Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland,	
160 " not "	136	$7 for 1 lb. sterling.	
BONDS.		France & Switzerland & Belgium, 5 50 francs for $1 00.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75		
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85	GERMANY.	
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22	Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler	
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22	Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler	
Tenn. bonds, old	66	Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 guilder	
" new	64	Sweden, 41¾c for one rixdaler	
Tenn. coupons	90		
Miss. C. R. R. 1st m'tg'e	65		
" 2d "	50		
Memp'is City b'nds	45		
" coupons	55		

Our cotton market to day opened with little inquiry. Buyers were not disposed to pay more than 16c for middling, but did take some bright styles at 16¼c, and in rare cases went as high as 16½c, at the latter figure not of 226 bales was sold. The wires were not working and no dispatches were received up until late in the day. Previous to their arrival the market was steady at above figures, but they came all in a heap and were unsatisfactory. The opening Liverpool dispatch quoted that market dull and tending downward. Uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d. 3 p.m. there was no change, but at the close another decline was reported, with the market dull and tending downward. Uplands, 7 9-16; Orleans, 7 11-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales. The New York market opened dull and unsettled—middlings nominal at 16½@16¾c; sales, 68 bales; Orleans, 17@17¼c. At noon the market was dull and nominal, and at the close it was weak with a nominal range. Sales, 200 bales. The Liverpool sales for the week were 70,000 bales, of which 8000 were taken for export and 2000 only by speculators. The stock on hand is 489,000 bales. Of this but 92,000 are American. After 2 p.m. there were no sales reported in our market and buyers were offering 16½c. The market closed dull and nominal:

Ordinary	11@12
Good Ordinary	12½@13
Low Middling	13¾@15½
Middling to Strict	15¾@16
Good Middling	16½@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand		1,080
Received since Wednesday	2,798	
Received previously	66 122	68,920
		70,100
Exported since Wednesday	4,237	
Exported previously	54,457	58,694
Stock on hand		11,406

The sudden change from wet to cold and blustery weather did not improve the trade of our city as much as it should have done; but there been less wind and mud. Our merchants along Front street were compelled in many instances, to close their doors against the advance of rude old Boreas; and cellars were searched quite diligently for stoves, pipes, etc. There was very little trade done on Thursday, and to-day was very little better. Meats are becoming scarce and are selling. Sides are held at 16½@16¾c; Shoulders, 12½@13c; Plain Sugar-cured Hams, 21@23½c; Mess Pork, $22@24 50; Dried Beef Sides, 14@15c; Bulk Shoulders, 11@11½c; Breakfast Bacon, 18½@18½c; Prime Mess Pork, $19@19 50; Rump, $18 50@19. Corn is lower; new shelled sold to-day on landing in new gunnies at $1@1 05. There is no car on in market and demand is good. Oats are dull at 60@70c. Bran, $28@30 per ton. Hay in fair supply at $24@25 on landing, and $28@32 in store. A few loads of good but not bright Timothy sold at $30 on landing. Cornmeal is lower to day; Tennessee unbolted meal sells at $4 50 per bbl; fresh bolted, $5; Northern kiln-dried, $5 50@5 75. Buckwheat flour, sells at $12 per barrel. Eggs more abundant—selling at 35@36c. Molasses on the new crop has arrived and sells at 95c in bbls; old crop commands 65c. Apples are dull at $2@3 per common to fair. Potatoes are still dull—choice sell at $3 75 to $4 50 from store, and common at $2 25 to $3 50; sack potatoes are held at $1 60 to 1 65 per bush. Sweet potatoes in demand for shipment, 75@85c. New Onions are held at 30c and second-hand at 18 to 20c, with a good demand from the interior. Chickens are in fair supply at $3 00 to $4 00 for old and young. Onions are scarce and firm at $4 25 to $4 50 per bbl. Cement $4 75 to $5 per bbl. Butter is in good demand; Goshen, 45@50c; choice Western, 38@40c; good 30@35c; common, not in demand. Bagging is in good demand for India, 25@27c for Kentucky power, and 24@25c for hand made. Flour very quiet; super $7 98, $8 00@8 50; XX $10 25@10 75; fancy $11@11 50; brands $4 50@5 50. Mackerel in good supply; No. 1 half bbls $10 50@11; No. 2 $9@9 50; No. 3 $8@8 50. Lard, $2 75@3. Sugar is firm, at 18½ for new and 19½ for old. Coffee is steady and coffee sugars at 17½@18½c; brown 14@16c. Rio Coffee, fair to choice, 24@27½c. Cliff Lime $2 00@2 25. Wool, 25 @ 30c. Cheese, 16@18c; reserve cheese, 16@18c; factory, 17@18c; English dairy, 18@19c. Cornmeal, whisky, $1 75@2; Imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, $3@4.

The live stock market is unchanged—No. 1 beef cattle sell at 5½@6c gross; inferior, 4@5c. Sheep, $4@5 for No. 1, and inferior dull at $3@4 50. Hogs, 7@8c gross.

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sanford's patent	— @ 25 25
Wagon wheels	— @ 18 00
Buggy bows, per set	1 20@ 2 00
Wagon bows, do	4 00@ 6 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 30@ 5 00
Wagon spokes, do	5 00@ 8 00
Bent fellocs, do	1 80@ 3 85
Sawed fellocs, do	1 80@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— @ 2 50
Buggy poles, each	— @ 90
Wagon tongues, No. 2 Yokes, doz	2 00@ 2 20
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 3 00
Buggy beds, each	14 50@ 17 50
" see drawing	

H. A. PARTEE, Haywood Co., Tenn. ED. F. M'GEHEE, Panola, Miss.

PARTEE, M'GEHEE & CO

COTTON FACTORS,

AND—

General Commission Merchants

COOPER BLOCK, Monroe Street.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

IN referring to our card as above, we would say that in the future, as in the past, we will give our best attention to the interests of our patrons on all consignments made us. That while our facilities are equal to any, THE USUAL CHARGES WILL BE MADE, and we pledge ourselves that the result to the planter on all business intrusted to us shall be as favorable as from any other house of equal standing in the country. We may perhaps transact business for less than we feel we can justly and safely afford to do. oc3-3m

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

No. 66 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:

Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis; Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans; S. M. Kuhn, Banker, St. Louis. feb23 tf

BRIGGS & NORTON,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

308 Front Row,

MEMPHIS

HAVE A CHOICE STOCK GROCERIES, viz:

400 Bags Coffee,
25 Hogsheads Sugar,
100 Barrels Sugar,
50 Barrels and Kegs Syrup,
150 Barrels Hess and Rump Pork,
350 Pieces Flax and Hemp Bagging,
150 Coils Rope,
50 Tons Iron Ties—various makes,
1000 Barrels Flour,
50 Barrels Whisky.

Bacon, Lard and full stock Family Groceries all of which they will sell at lowest market value. Examine our stock. se15 3m,

DICKMANN, HILL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

NO. 38 UNION STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton consigned to the above house by W. K. Hill, Strange & Co., Memphis. se13

RAILROADS.

1867 ARKANSAS. 1867

United States Mail Routes and Stage Lines.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Direct.

THROUGH IN DAYLIGHT.

Little Rock and Washington via Rockport and Arkadelphia.

THROUGH IN 36 HOURS.

Little Rock and Camden via Tulip and Princeton.

THROUGH IN 30 HOURS.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Running in Connection with the Memphis and White River, and Memphis and Arkansas River Packets, and

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Class Four-Horse Post Coaches leave Little Rock Daily, and returning leave Hot Springs Daily, Sundays excepted, carrying United States Mail.

Invalids Going to the Hot Springs will find on this line the best of

Concord Coaches, Fine Horses and Careful and Sober Drivers,

and every effort will be made to furnish the most speedy and comfortable transit.

Extra Coaches, when Required, will be Furnished on Ten Minutes' Notice.

Office in Little Rock at the Anthony House.

D. J. CHIDESTER, Contractor.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Agent, no8 daw Little Rock, Ark.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at **4:30 p.m.**, and arrives at Nashville at **6:40 a.m.** next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

in advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at **11:00 p.m.**, and arrives at Nashville at **4:00 p.m.** next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 237½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and check baggage to all Points. Passengers leaving the Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing. JOHN H. JONES, Sup't M. C. T. Co. oct 17

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867.

TRAINS will run on this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at **4:30 p.m.**, making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jefferson ville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at **11 p.m.**, making close connection at Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM R. JONES, General Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct 17

NEW YORK CARDS.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S

BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

CAT-GUT CUSHION,

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and Patented May 1, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 15, No. 18.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a perfect Cushion, as it is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by its great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-gut Cushion renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord of cat-gut which overlies the nose and edge of the rubber and runs the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. In addition to this the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been supplied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use, it can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, No. 7, is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Kay's Cue Cement, adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER, Corner of Centre and Canal streets, se5 1f&20 New York City.

THE

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street,

Where he will be pleased to receive the order of his friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior Instruments to the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate.) They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the entire iron rim and frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

Siberia Ott,

se5 daw10m 783 Broadway, New York

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been a great object during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, not losing that quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most substantial manner, with *four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. se9 d&wly

H. A. PARTEE, Haywood Co., Tenn. ED. F. M'GEHEE, Panola, Miss.

PARTEE, M'GEHEE & CO

COTTON FACTORS,

AND—

General Commission Merchants

NO. 38 UNION STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton consigned to the above house by W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO., Memphis. au13

WINES AND LIQUORS.

J. J. SMITH. JNO. L. LEECH.

SMITH & LEECH,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

342 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whiskies on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.

oct6 oct3 nov14 3m

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

RECTIFIER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

Common, Rectified and Bourbon

WHISKIES,

Supplied to the Trade

At the Lowest Market Prices.

nov12 1m

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct2

Just Received.

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Pelly isin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liquors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO., 276 Front Street.

au25

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO. M. MAGEVNEY, JR. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,

LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

The best Bitters in the market as a

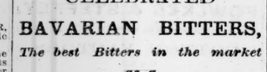
TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

276 Front Row.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,



UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET

au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on Calhoun STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis. Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

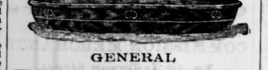
No. 358 Second St., N.E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

SHANE, BELL & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION

and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Liberal advances made on Produce in Store. Strict attention paid to Filling Orders.

Gen. T. H. Bell, R. F. Herron, Dr. A. Harris. J. A. Shane,

Harris, Miller & Co.,

No. 102 W. Second Street,

se10 3m CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. C. Lanier, President—Gayoso Savings Institution. Jas Elder, President DeSoto Bank. se29 3m

W. H. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank. P. C. Bethell. J. K. P. Pritchard.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.

T. E. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

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FIRST SESSION, JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.

Walker's American Law, Kent's Commentaries, Bishop on Criminal Law, Caruther's History of the Law, Stuart's Pleadings.

SECOND SESSION OF JUNIOR CLASS—5 months

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FIRST SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.

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Recitations and examinations each day at 4 o'clock. Moot Court once each week, and Appellate Court once each month, presided over by the Professors all together.

Students permitted to enter any Class, but no Diploma given except to those going through whole course.

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THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

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HAVE established their office in Titus' Block, in rear of No. 12 Jefferson street, where they may be found by parties interested.

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THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

BRINGING OUR SHEAVES WITH US.

The time for toil has pass'd and night has come,
The last and saddest of the harvest eves;
Worn out with labor, long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint, the reapers hasten home,
Laden with golden sheaves.

Last of the laborers, thy feet I gain,
Lord of the harvest, and my spirit grieves
That I am burdened, not so much with grain
As with a heaviness of heart and brain;
Master, behold my sheaves!

For, light and worthless—yet their trifling weight
In all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my hapless fate,
And stayed and toiled till it was dark and late,
And these are all my sheaves.

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Dead brambles and dry stalks, and withered leaves;
Therefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat,
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

But passing where some radiant flowers grew,
Drowsy, with humming bees—those flattering thieves;
I braided garlands, crimson, white and blue,
Lo, how their drooping face and gorgeous hue
Make beautiful my sheaves!

I know these blossoms, clustering heavily,
With evening dew upon their folded leaves,
Can claim no value nor utility—
Therefore no vain fragrancy and beauty be
The glory of my sheaves.

So do I gather faith and hope anew,
Since well I know thy patient love perceives,
Not what I did, but what I strove to do;
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou will accept my sheaves!

Mechanical Use of Castor Oil.

We find in one of our exchanges the following remarks relative to the use of castor oil in the trades, more particularly its application to leather than any other oil known. When boots and shoes are greased with it, the oil will not at all interfere with the polishing afterward, as in the case with lard, olive, or any other oil. In Harrisburg, Pa., the old leather hose of some of the fire companies was greased with it, and found to become almost as soft and flexible as new leather. Leather belts for transmitting motions in machinery will usually last three to five years, according to the wear and tear they are exposed to; when greased with castor oil they last ten years or more, as they always remain flexible and do not crack, besides this advantage, the castor oil will prevent slipping, for that a belt three inches wide, impregnated with it, will be equal to a belt four and a half inches without castor oil. It is necessary however, to wait twenty-four hours, till the oil has disappeared from the surface and penetrated the leather, otherwise the freshly greased surface will cause slipping. The rats and other vermin detest anything impregnated with castor oil, and will not touch it.

THE NEW YORK *Evening Post*, a leading organ of the Radical party in that State, sees the hand-writing on the wall, and thus sounds the note of alarm:

It cannot be denied that there has been a good deal of inconsiderate and even *dangerous legislation in Congress* during the past two years. There has been a great deal more inconsiderate and dangerous talk. There are still threats made by men who ought to know better, which are nothing less than *revolutionary* and of these things the people are weary. They tell their representatives in Congress that instead of listening to the party enthusiasts, to their extreme men, to their Sumners, their Stevens, and their Butlers, it would be better to listen to the dictates of good sense, to the strict requirement of constitutional law, and to men of moderation and of common sense. As for reconstruction, it is not in so hopeful a condition now as it was a year ago. When the constitutional amendment—article IV—was passed. Nearly all that Congress has since done *has been needless, evident, unstatesmanlike*—we might say, *fanatical.*

—The *Almanac* kindly gives the following "directions for wet days:" Look after your implements and tools. Don't let them lie around in out of the way places to get rusty, but "have a place for everything, and everything in its place." These are the days to attend to them, and when you are through, and have looked over your cattle and sheep, take your paper in hand and see if you can't get some new ideas to work upon when the rain is over.

—He who would change the current of his thoughts, need not go far from home to find a field for his benevolence. A sunny smile as he returns from business, like an electric spark, will light up a whole autumn evening in around his hearthstone, and create a magic atmosphere which shall be to him like a new found elixir of life.

SEVILLE must be a delightful place for opera singers. At a recent performance the audience did not like the manner in which the opera was given, and accordingly invaded the stage and drove the company off. There must be many "Doctor Bartolos" in Seville.

A "gentleman's furnishing" firm in Brooklyn announce themselves as "hosiers, glovers and shirters." This outdoes "John Smith, hatter and capper," and paves the way for "Hans Sachs, shoer and booter."

—Several distilleries around Richmond closed operations, the owners not finding them profitable.

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